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a single finger guard will be required, but when the door swings in either direction, then a duplicate guard is secured to the opposite face as shown in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, it will be seen that, when the door is in closed position, the guard or fenders 22 are folded back upon each other with the flexed center thin section 25 extending outwardly. In this condition, the guard is in its most compact position and does not detract in any way from the appearance of the door. During opening movement of the door, the midway position being shown in Figure 3 of the drawing, the guard panels have become slightly separated resulting in flexing of the thin sections 34 which enter through the slots of the molding secured to the door, the panels themselves being substantially unflexed. The final position when the door is completely opened is shown in Figure 4 of the drawing. With the door pivoted counterclockwise as viewed in Figure 4, the most important guard is of course the one at the lower portion of the figure. As will be observed, the guard still maintains a V shape in cross section and adequately prevents anyone from inserting his fingers into the space between the door edge and the door jamb. While the opposite side of the door is not as critical, nonetheless this edge is also protected by reason of the panels 23 and 24. Even though someone should succeed in forcing his fingers between the panels 23 and 24 and the door, this would not cause any injury because the fingers would be forced outwardly by the panels upon closing movement of the door.

It thus will be apparent that in accordance with the present invention, there has been provided a finger guard which is completely adequate to prevent anyone from inserting his fingers between the edge of the door and the door jamb and at the same time the guard is of simple and economical construction and easy to install whereby the guard may be provided at low cost. In addition, the guard is compact and of pleasing design so that it does not detract from the appearance of the door and in addition to its safety function has the advantage of avoiding air drafts between the door and jamb.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the language used in the following claims is intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

We claim:

1. A safety guard for swinging doors and the like comprising a sheet-like member of flexible material having a pair of panel sections joined at their proximal edges by a relatively thin intermediate section and having an enlarged bead extending longitudinally adjacent the distal

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edge of each panel section joined to its associated panel section by a relatively thin connecting section, said relatively thin sections, respectively, permitting pivoting of said panel sections and said beads relative to each other, and means for attaching the guard to the door and door jamb comprising a pair of anchor strips, each having a vertical groove which is generally cylindrical for receiving the beads and a slot for accommodating the adjacent thin section of the guard.

2. Safety guard means for swinging doors and the like comprising a sheet-like member of flexible material having a pair of panel sections joined at their proximal edges by a relatively thin intermediate connecting section and having an enlarged bead extending longitudinally adjacent the distal edge of each panel section joined to its associated panel section by a relatively thin connecting section, said relatively thin sections, respectively, permitting pivoting of said panel sections and said beads relative to each other and separate anchor molding strips, one for each bead, adapted to be fastened to a swinging door and frame therefor, respectively, each anchor strip having a longitudinal groove dimensioned to accommodate therein one of said beads and a pair of opposed flanges directed toward each other having their free edges spaced apart to form a slot leading to said groove of sufficient width to accommodate only the thickness of the thin sections adjoining the beads whereby said beads will be laterally retained in the slots of said anchor strips.

3. A safety guard for attachment to a swinging door and the door jamb extending along the edge of the door nearest its pivotal axis, comprising a sheet-like member formed of rubber-like material having a pair of panel sections joined at their proximal edges by a relatively thin intermediate connecting section and having an enlarged bead extending longitudinally adjacent the distal edge of each panel section joined to its associated section by a relatively thin connecting section, said relatively thin sections, respectively, permitting pivoting of said panel sections and said beads relative to each other, and separate anchor molding strips, one for attachment to the door in the region of said edge nearest its pivotal axis and the other for attachment to said door jamb, each anchor strip having a longitudinal groove dimensioned to loosely accommodate therein one of said beads formed by a pair of opposed arcuate flanges adjacent one edge of the strip directed toward each other and having their free edges spaced apart to form a slot leading to said groove of smaller width than the beads but larger than the adjoining thin sections, whereby the beads may be inserted into the grooves from one end of the strips and will be laterally retained therein by reason of said flanges.

References Cited in the file of this patent

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
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